WASHINGTON.

Apportionment Settled in the Senate.

Adjournment Referred in the House.

The Strong Minded Women Coalescing with the "Liberal" Republicans.

THE LABOR COMMISSION.

Spanish Englevement of Coolies .-- The Correspendence Withheld.

THE HORNET AND THE FLORIDA.

FEDERAL SPOILS IN ALABAMA.

FORGING CUSTOMS CIGAR STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1872. The Apportionment Bill Passed in the Sen-ate-Amnesty Shelved by Its Friends.

The only points of interest to-day in the Senate were the reappearance in the chamber of the Re-trenoament Committee, the members of which were the recipients of warm personal greetings, and a discussion over the question of taking up the Am-nesty or Apportionment bill. Mr. Sumner wanted Mr. Hamiin's psalm-singing suggestion of Friday last relative to "Old Hundred" put in the Globe, from the columns of which the Maine Senator had

the good sense to eliminate it. ne discussion occurred over a resolution to arrest recusant Ku Klux witnesses, but nothing was done with it. The majority of the returned committee being favorable to amesty, the friends of that bill were anxious to obtain a decision thereon before the committee return to New York, which, it is expected, it will do in a day or two. Singularly enough, however, the strong friends of the proposition were more in earnest for sage of the Apportionment bill. Mr. Trumthe passage of the Apportionment bill. Mr. Trum-bull raised the point of order that the Senate had agreed to go on with that bill when it adjourned on the next day, deciding also to take the vote thereon at four o'clock; that day was Saturday; but, unforately, Mr. Trumbull managed to leave the cham ber just before the Senate agreed not to meet till Monday. Though the Vice President de-Monday. olded the next day in legislation was the one on which the body next met, he ruled that Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, had the floor for a speech against the Judiciary Committee's amendment to the House Apportionment bill. A brief but spirited colloquy occurred over this ruling between Mr. Trumbull and the Vice President, in which the latter got the worst or the debate. It was finally decided to go on with the Apportion-ment bill, and to postpone Amnesty until to-morrow. Morrill and Edmunds, of Vermont, made speeches against the amendment, and the Senate proceeded to vote. The House bill was finally lopted, with an additional section unnecessarily amening the section of the fourteenth amendment of male citizens of the elective franchise without losing a proportionate amount from its basis of rep-

Commissioners on Government Loan Negotia -The Syndicate Minority Report. The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. ox, of New York, provides that "there shall be no commission compensation or deduction allowed to any person for the exchange, negotiation or sale of the bonds or securities of the United States any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and that mit the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint any proper agent outside of his department to sell, negotiate or exchange such securities are hereby repealed." This is in accord with a er demand of the bankers of the country and the industrial interest, who desire perfect competition in all matters where their interests are conthe House on Wednesday, and it is expected that pretty thorough ventilation. It is yet uncertain whether the minority on the Committee of Ways and Means will make a report or give their view in the form of a speech on the floor, though it is generally admitted that neither Mr. Beck nor Mr. Kerr can speak with authority on the subject as the voice of the minority of the committee.

Cuban Belligerency and Final Adjournment in the House. Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, offered a series of reso futions to-day recognizing the belingerency of Cuba, and was anxious to have them acted upon at once. There were some artful dodges on both sides of the House upon these resolutions. The banks insisted upon having them referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, against which Mr. Cox, of New York, objected, saying Banks' committee has now under consideration a resolution of the same nature, upon which it could exercise the desire to consider the question. The House retused to pass the resolutions, and they were offered to the Committee on

There was a decidedly lively tilt over the Senate resolutions to adjourn in May, which Mr. Dawes called up for action by the House. These resolutions had the effect to draw fire from all quarters The protectionists voted solid for an adjournment, while the revenue reformers and free traders were as unanimous against it. Mr. Dawes did not ex-press his opinion upon the subject, committing himsaid to neither side. Mr. Brooks drew a sad picture of the country groaning under taxation, waiting to be relieved through legislation, which it would be impossible to obtain if this resolution were passed. He declared that it would be impossible for the Ways and Means Committee to report a revenue bill before April or May. Mr. Farnsworth was very severe upon the contemplated action, before passing a single law looking to the relief of the country to rush forward with a resolution to adjourn. He said it was very much like the pranks of a pack of school boys. Mr. Butler spoke in favor of adjournment, and among other reasons therefor was the torn up condition of the streets, which would undoubtedly occasion malignant fevers and sickness of various kinds, which it would be well for the majority to consider. All necessary legislation the interests of the country better subserved by it. Mr. Cox, of New York, denounced the whole scheme; declared it to be a political dodge, and that a memthe House, he facetiously added, can decide which one he meant—has so pronounced it. This was a very funny tut at Banks, and as that gentleman did not appear to receive the thrust very kindly, Mr. Maynard turned the tables very nicely upon the sentlemen opposing the action of the Senate by sending for a volume of the Globe containing the proceedings of the House ten years ago, when a earlier in the session and fixing a day in April for adjournment, upon which Mr. Maynard said these lemen all voted yea and had the record read. This nad a perceptible cooling effect upon the framer of the discussion, and upon motion of Mr. Parnsworth the resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The revenue reformers are sure it will pass the House, while the free traders declare it cannot be done. In the meanlime Mr. Dawes has it safe in committee, where will be held until some definite plan is arranged in regard to the policy of adjournment. The adminisin the Senate, and this is thought to be strictly an

ministration measure. If it assumes that com-

plexion in the House, it may pass in spite of every other consideration. -What is Revealed

among the Executive papers placed in the House document room to-day was the volume usually accompaying the Presidents Message of diplomatic correspondence. This has been carefully edited by the State Department for the purpose apparently of parameters (longress and the purpose apparently of parameters). preventing Congress and the American people from knowing any more about what is going on in diplo-

knowing any more about what is going on in diplo-matic affairs than that depository of traditional secrets may deem necessary. A careful examination of the correspondence of our Minister at Madrid and that of the State Deent with him and the Spanish Minister here reveals absolutely nothing not known. There are only a few brief and unsatisfactory communications from Cuba, and not a word is found in the collection relative to the landing of Africans there, or of the enforced servitude of the great body of the Chi-nese coolies who have been imported into Cuba. It is asserted that valuable and interesting cor-respondence is now in the State Department relative to coolie enslavement. Mr. Cox's resolution, calling for these papers has not yet been responded, to, but among the correspondence to and from China Mr. Fish has sandwiched a letter from our Consul General at Havana relative to the importation into and treatment of coolies in the island of Cuba-This letter does not, however, touch the real points of this matter, in the suppression of which our State Department seems to be doing the work the Spanish rulers of Cuba most desire accomplished. Spanish rulers of Cuba most desire accomplished. Labor has been decreasing in Cuba for some years past, but the Spaniards are very anxious that This fact should not be known to the American people, who are customers for at least ninety per cent of all that Cuba produces. To prevent this decrease of labor, resulting in great part from the knowledge the Chinese have acquired of the brutal treatment their countrymen receive in Cuba, and their consetheir countrymen receive in Cuba, and their consequent refusal to contract therefor, the Spanish authorities have prevented coolies on the island from leaving it, and are now organizing a system

session of information proving this to be the case, and the public should be allowed to read it.

Coalition of the Strong-Minded With the "Liberal" Republicans.

Mrs. Isabella Seecher Hooker and her co-workers in the female suffrage cause are here working out a scheme as pold as it is comprehensive. Becoming disgusted with the backwardness of the republicant in their behalf, they now propose to throw their efforts in favor of the new "liberal republican" movement and henceforward operate with that faction. The action of the Senate in rejecting the application of the female suffragists to state their case from the floor of the Senate was the immediate cause for this movement, and the representation of the new coalition in the House, anxious to absorb all elements of strength, took advantage of this disaffec tion and met them graciously in their efforts to get a hearing before that body. This movement has basis of action was agreed upon between the parties tnat is likely to prove advantageous to both. The programme is that the leaders of the female suffragists are to have a hearing for their cause upon the floor of the House, to produce upon the country what they are pleased to term "a moral effect." For this privilege the suffragists are to throw influence in favor of the new coalition, to carry for it in next spring's elections New Hampshire and Connecticut, and tion. some few of its leaders, prominent among whom will be Mrs. Hooker, are at once to go into these States and take the stump against the Grant republicans. Already their influence is being felt as shaping nominations in Connecticut, and their influence is counted upon to accomplish much good in that direction to the party to receive its labors. The the East, and the friends of English and Pond are con sulting with the heads of this coalition as to nominations for Governor and members of Congress. In the Presidential contest the women will favor Sumner as their candidate, but will gladly support either Trumbull or Judge Davis. Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Cady Stanton and others expect to be able to get before the House for their arguments next week and are now preparing their addresses. Another point un-der discussion by the new party is the absorption of the labor reform element, which will gladly come to it if fairly met, and the proposition to call three conventions at the same time and place for the representatives of the three elements to gather and confer as to the nomination of a Presidential candi-date is being mooted and will probably be the programme agreed upon. It is expected that the convention of the labor reformers, called to meet at Columbus on the 17th of February to nominate a Presidential candidate, will adjourn without action and then meet for conference with the liberal repub-

licans when and where the latter may call their Alabama Party Spoils-The Mobile Collector-

Miller, of Tuscaloosa, again becomes Collector of the Port of Mobile in consequence of the withdrawa of the name of ex-Senator Warner from before the Senate by the President. This fact was officially settled by Attorney General Williams to-day to oblige Mr. Boutwell, who was anxious about the interests of his department. The fight over the federal patronage in Alabama is occupying more attention than it would seem to deserve; but the truth is that the arena of the conflict is not confined to that State altogether. General Sherman, his brother, the senator from Ohio, and their large following in that State, have espoused Warner's cause with much warmth; but the General is absent, and it has become no longer a question that Warner has no influence in the State he lately represented in the senate. Consequently he has to be sacrificed for the good of the party.

The Labor Commission Bill. The bill providing for the organization of a Labor Commission is now on the Senate calendar, and will probably be taken up for action during the present week. It is understood that the friends of

the measure, who are afraid that if amended and sent back to the House II may fail of passage have induced the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to agree to withdraw their amendments. In that case Mr. Wilson will not press his amendments, even though they meet the approval of those who support the measure. If this is done the bill, in all probability, will pass the Senate as it came from the

The President to-day, in conversation with convimen who were urging the appointment of some friends, declared that he would first consider names which might be presented him from the labor organizations of the country. If they could agree on any one man he would nominate him, or he would select one from any three they might present. It is reported that Mr. Sumner will make an elaborate spec favor of the proposed commission. If he does it will be in furtherance of the programme of the last projected conlition against Grant, which appears to regard the Senator from Massachusetts as the most vallable man for the Presidency.

Diplomatic Appropriations-Mail Subsidies. The Committee on Appropriations to-day finished the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which appropriates \$1,217,000—an increase of \$70,000 over the appropriations for last year, which is caused by appropriations for various matters connected with the diplomatic service heretofore paid

Hons A. A. Sargen: was before the committee in favor of an increase in the subsidy to the Pacific mail steamship service from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Bingham Still in the Traces.
It seems that the democratic members of Congress who expect Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, to join in the anti-Grant crusade have been counting too fast, that gentleman declaring in positive terms that he is now, as he always has been, a strong supporter of the administration and favorable to Presiden: Grant's re-election.

The Florida at Newport-Her Next Voyage. The steamer Florida is reported at Newport, R. I., weather bound, and it will be necessary to tow her to New York. She will soon be fitted out for another voyage, and her mission and destination, carrying arms to the insurrectionary districts of

The Hornet Case to Be Tried at Baltimore. Secretary Boutwell has instructed Collector Thomas, of the port of Baltimore, not to issue clearance papers to the steamship Hornet until

further orders. Her career is to be thoroughly investigated before she will be allowed to leave Baltimore, and it the evidence is sufficient she will be led in that city.

Things Quiet in Havana-Our Fleet There Health'ul. Despatches received at the Navy Department to day from officers in command of United States ves-sels in the harbor of Havana represent that every-thing is quiet, and the health of the crews of the Nipsic, Kansas and monitor Terror is good.

Leather Before the Ways and Means

Committee.
The Committee on Ways and Means heard the eather and tanning men to-day. G. W. Allen, of Milwaukee, argued in favor of a reduction of the duty on leather and the removal of the duty on hides. Foreign raw hides are now taken to Canida, where, owing to cheaper labor and tanning ment of our own trade. At present the Canadians our law now stands it is simply legislation for Canda. He asked that manufacturers be placed in such a position as to enable them to compete with

reduction of the duty on leather and presented a protest of three leather dealers of Boston, who believed they expressed the sentiments of the leather and tanning trade generally. The matter of taxing tion. Foreign hides do not to any cons extent come into competition with the domestic article. If the duty on the sale of leather were removed we could compete with England, but not

Francis M. Johnson, of Boston, argued that there should be no duty on extracts of bark. &c., used in

To-morrow the committee will hear the wood and

International Copyright. The joint Committee on the Library to-day heard W. P. Hazard, J. E. Potter, R. Sherman and others as a delegation from the publishers, paper makers and printers of Philadelphia, in opposition to the enactment of an international copyright law, as proposed by resolution of Hon. S. S. Cox, and also heard an argument delivered by Gilbert Burling, of New York representing the artists of that city, in favor of such a measure for their protection. The com mittee adjourned until February to agitate it, when the subject will be considered further.

It was stated by the Philadelphia representatives that a bill is in course of preparation in New York, and will shortly be submitted to the committee providing for an international copyright law, with modifications which will suit their views. It was also asserted by the Philadelphians that a majority of New York publishers do not favor the movement surgested by the Cox resolution, and that the Harpers and Appletons are the only publishers of prominence that support it.

New Trial in a \$27,000 Cotton Case Denied

to the United States.
In the Court of Claims to-day Juage Knott deivered the opinion of the Court denying the motion of the United States for a new trial in the case of John Silvey, involving about twenty-seven thousand The motion was made under a statute enacted a year ago, authorizing the government, within two years after the decision of a case to move for a new trial upon the discovery of fraud, wrong or injustice to the United States, and this decision is important as giving the construction of the Court to the statute in regard to the diligence re quired on the part of the government and kindred nuestions. Chief Justice Drake and Judge Loring

The Vance-Abbott Contest. where he is to deliver a lyceum lecture. He is expected back here by Wednesday morning, when the Vance-Abbott contest will be again taken up by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and

Appointments and Nominations.

M. Crea has been appointed Assessor of Internal evenue for the First Virginian district. The following have been appointed Storekeepers:-S. S. Burney, of Wisconsin; J. R. McCallough, C. C. Bell and S. V. Parrent, of Kentucky.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—To be Posemasters—H. L. Tillot-son, at Nevada, Mo.; L. C. Albertson, at Atlantic City, N. J.; Sylvanus Milner, at Mount Vernon, In

British and American Mixed Commission. The British and American Mixed Commission met at noon to-day, and after a brief session adjourned till eleven A. M. to-morrow. No decisions were made to-day.

Judge Field's Case.

William Hastings was again before the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day continuing his argument to show why Justices Field and Hofman

Imitating Customs Revenue Cigar Stamp The Secretary of the Treasury has received a let er from collector Arthur, of New York, represent ing that the Customs revenue stamp affixed to boxes imported cigars has been imitated and is used by dealers in cigars manufactured in this country for the purpose of deceiving purchasers, and asks if there is not some way by which the public may be protected against the fraud. It appears that the stamp referred to, printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has no value except as evidence that the there is no law against imitating it dealers in domestic cigars have procured lithographic imitations has under consideration the graft of a bill, which he will send to Congress in a few days, making the imiation of this stamp a felony.

The Distillers and Useless Meters. The bill introduced to-day by Representative Stevenson was at the instance of J. W. Gaff, the President of the Distillers' Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, and in behalf of other distillers in the United States. The bill is intended for the reliet of the distillers by the refunding and repayment of moneys expended by them for Tice meters The Internal Revenue Department has abandoned the use of these meters, and they have been de tached at the distillers' expense, and for mearly three years the distillers who have complied with the law and the orders of the Department have they say, been deprived of the use of a large sum of money expended in an experiment without benefit to themselves or to the government. The distillers regard it as but an act of justice that the regard it as but an act of justice that the money wrongfully exacted from them and paid for useless, worthless and abandoned inventions should be promptly refunded. It is estimated there are 522 meters, of which hinty-six were attached to distilleries. There has not only been a toss of spirits by lenkage and interference with distilling operations, but a loss of probably \$500,000,000,000 to the purchase and expense of the meters now abandoned by the Department. Chicago's Tobacco Stamps.

A number of tobacco manufacturers in Chicago having petitioned the Commissioner of Internal to refund the value of stamps on packages of tobacco destroyed by the great fire in that city sidering the applications, he is satisfied that he has no warrant of law to grant the relief asked. The tax on manufactured tobacco and cigars under the law occurs when it is sold or removed from the place occurs when it is soid or removed from the place where it is made for saie or consumption. The tobacco in question had all been sold or removed; the tax accrued and paid. It is not, therefore, a case of erroneous or illegal assessment, or payment which was excessive in amount, such as would constitute one of those cases in which the law allows the Commissioner to refund. Relief in these cases can only be given by Congress.

Mall Contracts Awarded. The Postmaster General has awarded the mai contract on the route between Vicksburg and New Orleans at \$29,000 a year, and also the Red River route at \$17,000 a year, to Captain George Kanns, The lower coast and St. Francisville are retained by Dr. Paterson at former prices.

The above lettings are regarded by experts as very low.

SUDDEN DEATH IN HOROKEN.

On Sunday night Mrs. Carroll, the wife of Officer ng her little children how to spell, at her reside in Meadow street, fell back in her chair and died

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Desparation, She Falls a Victim to as Accomplice of Her Husband—A Divorce Obtained by Fraud Declared Void—An Extra-

PORGREPHERSTR. Jan. 29, 1872.

In August last the New York papers contained in-ormation that Mr. and Mrs. Caservan were names registered at the Delaware House in Port Jervis; nat Caservan was a low-browed, repulsive-looking character, while the woman, in direct contrast, pre character, while the woman, in the sented a most beautiful and prepossessing appearance that the two had hardly been in the nous ance; that the two had hardly two months before the man began to abuse the lady. and persons passing their room heard him accuse her of infidelity. He did not stay much at the after he disappeared, and in a rew days sne also left. Then a man, giving his name as Billings, appeared at the house, and inquired concerning the couple. He was very reticent, and did not stay long. At the next session of the Supreme Court in this city, Justice Joseph F. Barnard presiding, Mr. Billings sued for a divorce, his chief vitness being the man Caservan, who had stoler his wife. It seems that as soon as Caservan left Port Jervis he hurried to Billings, who was at work in this city, to inform him of the infidelity of his wife, thus adding this distardiy act to his evil deeds. Mrs. Billings had also gone back and told her husband a different story, but he refused to believe her. He, however, promised her that he would not proceed with a suit for a divorce, and she left him. He, however, did go on with the suit, and the man Caservan was, of course, his main witness, and he

PROCURED A DIVORCE unknown to his wife. Judge Barnard told Caserever met, and should he ever come before him charged with any crime he would him the fullest extent of the law. above divorce was granted last m and as soon as the wife heard it she came here and put her case in the hands of when a motion was made before Judge Barnard to set the decree of divorce granted Bhilings aside on the grounds that adultery could be proven on the part of the husband. The evidence was taken this morning. Dorland & Williams acting for the de-

morning. Doriand & Williams acting for the delence.

James Cramsey testified to seeing Billings in the
house 148 Union street, Poughkeepsie, frequently
from August, 1871, to October following as late as
twelve o'clock at night.

Hewlett Lake testified that Billings told him he
had improper intimacy with Susan Halght, the proprietress, of the house.

The latter's testimony was corroborated by
William Haxby and John L. Wigis. The
latter testified to seeing Billings with a
woman at Collingwood Opera House, and that Billings afterward told him he had improper intercourse with her. B. W. Van Wyck also gave damaging evidence against Billings.

Susan Haight, who resides at 148 Union street,
denied ever having auytuing to do with Billings,
but acknowledged that she had harbored positiutes
When asked it she was

A Markied woman,
witness replied that she was; that a Dominie Clark
married her, but that she would not tell where she
was married. She said when Billings came to her
house he was introduced as 'Billy Wayne.' She
said her husband's real wife lives with a man
named Jonn Storms and that his friends always
told her he had a divorce.

John Henry Halght, the husband of the last witness, testified that he had no divorce from his first
wife.

Ethelbert Billings, the husband, when put upon

wife.

Ethelbert Billings, the husband, when put upon the witness stand, denied Cramsey's evidence and the evidence of Haxby, Lake and Wigg,
Then Mrs. Emma Billings, the wife, was sworn.

Nearly all of her evidence is given in the following statement, which I procured from her lips, and which, if true, shows that the man Billings must have driven her to desperation, and at the proper time the villain Caservan stepped in and so conducted the arrangements as to obtain ample proof for Billings to obtain a divorce. She said with considerable emotion:—

ducted the arrangements as to obtain ample proof for Bilings to obtain a divorce. She said with considerable emotion:—

I was married to Mr. Billings in November, 1866, at the age of fitteen years, in the village of Saugerties, N. Y. He was was working there at that time, and I was there on a visat from Syracuse. The next morning after I was married he sent me home. I stayed home six weeks without hearing a word from my husband, when my father sent for him. He came and stayed three weeks, and borrowed money of my father to take me to his parents, in Elleaville, Ulster county, where I was coldly received. His mother wanted me to go to work in a paper mill. We were there two weeks, when we went to Saugerties and stayed five weeks, and he left me to look for work. He left me without a cent and was gone live weeks. Finally I found him

IN SING SING.

He said he cenden't find so, and stayed two weeks. Finally he took me to his Uncle Jewel's, in Yonkers, where I stayed two days. Then I took my truk to Sing Sing and told him I wanted a home. He told me to go home to Syracuse and try to get work for him, I got him work in a marble yard, but he didn't stay over two weeks. All that time I stayed at my mother's, and he boarded bimself. Then he went to Fulton, N. Y.. leaving me Hill he got work. Three weeks after I followed him, and boarded at Fulton two months. He

WANTED TO KREP HOUSE.

and wanted my father and mother to help him. They did, and we started housekeeping. One day during my abscace he cleaned out the entire house, soid everything and left. I followed him to Syracuse. He left me again in the fall of 1807, and I didn't see him till the spring of '68, when I heard he was in Ellenville. I went there and his father.

soid everything and left. I followed him to Syracuse. He left me again in the fall of 1867, and I didn't see him till the spring of '68, when I heard he was in Ellenville. I went there, and his father wouldn't speak to me. Billings lold me to go back to Syracuse, and he would come and support me. He didn't come till the latter part of April, and then stayed only two or three days. I have lived in twelve or turreen places. He has given my child no attention whatever; showed it no kindness or latherly affection; has taken it away and put it in charge of his father. If I made a wrong step I was driven to it by his cruel acts. My relatives have supported me for nearly three years. The last time I left Syracuse with him and my child we reacted Albany at three o'clock in the morning in a drenching rain storm, and he took me and my child to the cellar of a police station to stay all night, (Here Mrs. Billings' voice faitered and she wept.) He must have had money, because he spent twelve shillings the day before treating his friends. I told him I could not stay there, and went out and begged permission of the depot master to stay in the passenger house all night with my child. The man kindly granted permission. My lusoand said to me:—"Now you have got enough of tramping; you won't want to follow me any more." I was three days

without Anything to EAT, and when I reached my sister's I said, "Don't ask

ing; you won't want to follow me any more." I was three days

WITHOUT ANYTHING TO EAT, and when I reached my sister's I said, "Don't ask me any questions, but give me and my child something to eat."

The husband denies all of the above; but the wife's sister, a highly respected lady of Rome, N. Y., lully verified the wife's statement.

After all of the evidence was in Justice Barnard declared the divorce granted to the husband in December nui and void. Then came a decision relative to the custody of the child—a little boy, three years old. Judge Barnard decided that neither the husband nor wife was a proper person to care for the little one, and pronounced it in charge of the Court till February 28, when he would hear applications for its care, announcing that whoever takes the boy must give ample security for his maintenance and careful bringing up. All parties then left the court room. The feeling is very strong against the husband. The wife is at present employed in a cloak room in Syracuse on a salary of seven dollars per week.

STABBED HIS WIFE.

Yesterday morning Catharine Watson, residing at 20 West Twenty-seventh street, caused the arrest of ber husband, Thomas, upon a charge of assault and arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market promised to keep away and not annoy her in the promised to keep away and not annoy her in the future. Upon making which he was discharged with a reprimand. The two left the court room together, and as the woman was about entering a Seventh avenue car to proceed up town ne pulled a large knife from his pocket and plunged it into her left shoulder. He was in the act of repeating the assault, when a passenger on the rear platform of the car setzed his arm and prevented him doing further damage. Officer Jones, of the Santary Squad, witnessing the assault, came forward and took Watson in custody. He was again arraigned before Justice Cox, and committed, in default of \$1,000 ball, to answer.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1872. In the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the United States vs. Daniel G. Dustin and others for alleged conspiracy to defraud the United States of taxes upon certain distilled spirits manufactured in the Sixth Onlo district, in which a demurrer had in the Sixth Ohio district, in which a demurrer had been filed on the ground that prosecution was barred by the two years statute of limitation, Judge Emmonson on Saturday rendered a decision that the thirtieth section of the act of Congress of March, 1867, punishing conspiracies, was a revenue law, and the period of limitation for offences against said section was five years instead of two.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A pigeon match for \$100, play or pay, between David Robinson and Phillip Schindler, 21 birds each, 21 yards rise and 80 yards boundary, find and trap for each other, will come off near Fort Hami-ton, Long Island, on Monday, February 5. Long Island rules will govern the affair.

THE HERALD ON THE NILE.

Departure of a Herald Correspondent for the Nile Basin.

EN ROUTE TO THE SOUDAN.

An American Official Party Bound for Khartoum.

MUNIFICENT CO-OPERATION OF THE VICEROY

The Details of the Expedition-Supplies, Arms and Ammunition.

ON BOARD THE DAHABEAH HERALD, \
OFF BENISDUEF, Dec. 27, 1871. \
When news came from Khartoum that Sir Samuel Baker was in distress at some point of the Nile Basin I prepared to go at once, as a correspondent of the Herald, to the Soudan country in order to nvestigate his position and condition. I soon found the journey impossible to undertake alone at this stage of the season. Happily an occasion occurred and I am now on my way to Gondokoro in compan with General F. A. Starring, United States Consula Inspector and Special Agent of the United States: Consul General Colonel George H. Butler and Gouverneur Morris, Jr., who go as far as Khartoum.

General Starring:—

CAIRO, Dec. 7, 1871.

General Starring—The State Department having, at my request, detailed you to investigate the management of my consular office in Egypt, I would therefore request that you include in your inquiry the United States Consular Agency at Khartoum, concerning the manner of making which appointment informal representations have been made to the Department by persons unknown to me.

I shall be at your disposal to start at any day you may designate. I have the honor to remain, General, your obedient servant, GEORGE H. BUTLER, United States Agent and Consul General.

General Starring at once responded that he

Serious charges having been made against the

Consul General regarding his appointment of the agent at Khartoum he addressed the following let-

General Starring at once responded that he

yould willingly go, especially as there were other matters concerning the interior of Africa which demanded his investigation as a representative of the United States government, particularly as concerns the slave trade; and we accordingly set to work for morning early we drove to Boulac, the port of Cairo, on the Nile, and began the inspection of

THAT ANOMALOUS NILE SQUADRON CALLED "DAHA-BEAHS."

What is a dahabeah? Simply on its exterior one of the ugliest and most unsightly objects that ever floated upon water. Its snape comes from remote antiquity. It embodies the Mohammedan idea of marine beauty. Imagine the hull of a bluff-bowed, square-sterned North River coal parge. Put up a bu khead athwartships, just amidships. Abaft is all your cabin room, a long saloon, staterooms to starboard and port, and convenient toilet rooms. painted, furnished and embellished, and you have divans, chairs, sideboards and carpets. Above the aloon is the hurricane deck, which is reached from forward by a companionway, and here one finds sea chairs and divans, where he can repose beneath the shade of awnings, which can be spread from sheerpole to sheerpole, or so as to enclose the entir deck The forward part of the dahabeah is reserved for the crew. Rowlocks are fitted on the gunwale and thwarts are fitted for the men. In time of caims the men sit in their places the live-long day chanting a savage air, and, working like machines to three knots an nour. But when there is a favorvas, all comprised in one sail, is spread from a long yard, hoisted to the foremast head. The gailey is orward. Such in brief terms is the fashionable Nile boat—at once roomy and hideous, shallow but high-standing out of the water, resembling, in the dark, a captured whale, suffering from from too many harpoons. They are generally about sirry feet long and fifteen feet wide.

THE HARBOR OF BOULAC was thronged with these craft, when the Cor General, with this imposing janissary, boarded the finest in the harbor. Number 1 possessed that odor which is diffused by the volition of bloated cock roaches: No. 2 was nearly overcrowded with selfinvited guests from the family of minor vermin; No. 3 was very good, but had been chartered by a body of British tourists; No. 4 belonged to a wealthy tingent. Having inspected the whole fleet we saw one anchored in the stream in aristocratic isolation, smaller but handsomer than the rest. We boarded her, and hardly had we entered the saloon before General Starring and the Consul General exclaimed.

simultaneously,
"This is the HERALD!"

"How?" I demanded.
"We'll take this one, and she shall be named 'The

HERALD.' THE HERALD ON THE NILE,

Of course your correspondent had nothing to do but to recognize this graceful compliment as one paid to a journal whose enterprise in Africa has been carried to the heart of the savage wars.

Forty-eight hours afterwards the longest streamer ever floated from a Nije dafabeah was bearing out sixty feet to leeward, with "The Herald" in great

The Herald is not only the most sumptuous and elegant dahateah on the Nue, but is one whose interior space is disposed in a manner better suited to a river cruise than that of any other I have ever seen. She was built for M. de Lesseps, the distinguisned engineer of the Sucz Canal, and has been ought after by many parties during the season. Like all dahabeans she has the transverse bulkhead amidships and abaft cabin room to the sternpost, a distance of thirty feet. The saloon is aft, upnoistered in green and red reps, wantscoted in saunwood, turnished with mirrors, divans, a piano, a harmonium and pendant lamps. Leaving th saioon by the passage running fore and aft, we find six staterooms, two pantries and a bath room. On deck sea chairs, divans, tables and settees are liberally provided. Every stateroom is luxuriously furnished—fine, clean bed linen, marble basins-and waterpipes ran fore and aft.

THE CANTREN is sultable for princes. The Herald is 60 feet long. 15 feet breadth of beam and draws three feet of water. She is fellucca rigged and carries a vard 30 feet long and is very fast, being capable of going

above the first cataract.

A messenger was immediately despatched to Mr. John Abilit, a hardy Briton, and several adventurers were made unhappy by the announcement that the dahabeah had been engaged by the American party. Hassan, the chief janussary of the Consulate, was commissioned to lay in supplies, and the work of preparation began. Hardly had the contract for the boat been signed before the projected trip came to the knowledge of the Viceroy. Colonel Butler, in applying soon afterward to

NABAR PACHA, MINISTER OF POREIGN APPAIRS for a firman, was informed by His Excellency that the Viceroy's government would undertake to furnish all necessary facilities for a rapid trip by the Nile to Korosko and across the desert by dromeda-ries, and thence by river to Khartoum. Two days afterward the Viceroy informed the Consul General that he would be happy to see him at his palace. Upon receiving Colone Butler the Khedive insisted upon giving the party a steamer at his own expense to the first cataract, where he would tender another steamer, with dromedaries at Korosko, and on the other side of the Nubian Desert a steamer to Khartoum, with supplies and everything necessary. The Consul General insisted upon keeping the dahabeah and upon declining the steamers, save as a tow.

THE VICEROY WAS OBDURATE and would not tisten. Finally, however, upon learning that it was a sincere desire not to impose upon his hospitality, he desired the day of depar-ture to be named. Despatches were immediately

sent to the Governor General of Soudan, to all government agents and authorities along the line to ready for a perfect connection, and to offer every courtesy and facility in their power. The Viceron ordered the steamer to be supplied with wines and provisions, but these were also declined. The steamer appointed as the tow is one of the swiftest on the Nile and is elegantly fitted up for the reception of guests.

HASSAN, THE MIGHTIEST OF ALL ARABS when he handles his consular baton, drew up a schedule of provisions that produced grave suspicions that he must at some time have been a cook at Bignons or the Trois Fréres. He had, however, erence to the expressed wish of the party, received orders to put no wine, liquor or beer, or strong or spirituous drinks of any nature on board, and it was agreed by every member of the party that none should be permitted. And here is the Herald, the finest boat on the Nile, bearing four healthy passengers to a thirsty climate, setting who are generally shipped as high up as Thebes. I who are generally suppled as high up as Theces. It confess that in the heaten discussion that preceded the adoption of this rule I pleaded long and earnestly for a few dozen of red wine to properly digest some of Hassan's conserves, but the Consul General pointed with significance to his much-loved champagne and then lobbled with the other members of the party against my resolution. Thence we concluded

TEA AND GOSSIP. Preparations for a Nile trip vary. It depends upon whether you are the indulged son of a busy, nontraveiling capitalist; if you are stop at the first cataract, and then take along with you lace ties, two dress suits and linen shirt fronts originally afflicted with archieology an old bag, without soap, or tooth brushes, will take you happily through a hundred days; but if-in the language of the Westyou mean "business," and intend to do serious work, to cross the desert requires all the forethough necessary in preparing a campaign. Guns and ammunition are very necessary, for the natives, as certain stages of the journey, are apt to require LEADEN SALUTES

in honor of their ideas of etiquette. Gentlemen of the ebony hue often require unwilling contributions, but with a good Remington you can pass them more among Europeans. Game requires shot guns, and the ambitions animals which stride must be laid low by fine rifles. Pistols the field, while a small parlor weapon is indispensable at five paces. Beit-knives, battle-axes and polgnards are sometimes happy expedients, and belong to an ordinary outfit. All these things we have on board in one form or another. General Starring has a fine armory, and the Consul General, who is wont to fire at half-franc pieces at 100 yards, has a brace of guns from the select of Egypt. Mr. Morris with the indifference of an old frontiers. man, trusts his fate to his favorite gun. Your correspondent, proposing to penetrate 400 miles beyond Khartoum, has a more elaborate outfit. It should be said, for the benefit of those who design a trip to the interior of Africa, that no man should come here without guns and cylinders for the ammuni tion. The laws of Egypt, or rather of the Turkish empire, prohibit the importation of ammunition or arms; hence the caution mentioned. To buy fine, well-proven weapons in Egypt is impossible, save by chance; hence we have been required to take with us several inferior weapons. I believe, however, without knowing positively, that all leisurely explorers in Airica overburden themselves with too much ammunition. Large bodies move slowly. SANITARY PRECAUTIONS

have been very necessary in preparing. As regards dress, fiannels are indispensable under the flercest sun; and the eyes must be guarded while moving across the desert. so much has the Viceroy been interested in the expedition that he consulted his eral Starring communicated the doctor's state-ments. He was of the opinion that total abstinence in the Soudan country would be injurious, and he was atarmed at the resolution, without, of course. suited, as it is, to all climes and vicissitudes. He cautioned each gentleman to wear a finnel band around the abdomen and to observe a prescribed regimen.

The Consul General was thus ADVISED BY HIS PHYSICIAN.

"Avoid exposure to the rays of the sun imme diately after eating or great fatigue. Food as in Europe, with less meat and more farmaceous oish. Few stimulants need be taken; cognac should be on hand in case of sickness. The beaviest mear should be eaten at two o'clock. A free use of green fruit to be avoided. Vegetables to be well cooked. By rins ing out the mouth frequently thirst may be avoided After marching in marshy districts half an hour should be spent under cover.'

THE VICEROY'S FIRMAN. When the announcement of the Viceroy's munifi-

pression that he was opposed to encouraging th explorations of the Continent beyond Khartoum. I therefore paid a visit to Nubar Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he received me with great cordiality. I assured him that I desired to visit the equatorial region and delivered A FIRMAN

"Soyez tranquitte! soyez tranquitte! je vous donnerai tous qu'il faut," continued His Excel-

"You will find a rude country there. You go to explore?" "I go as a correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD-not so much an explorer as a journalist to ascertain Sir Samuel Baker's late and to look at

the country with newspaper eyes."

"It is a rare spirit of progress," said the Taileyrand of the East, "which dominates your American press. It is the go-ahead in your people. I tell you frankly that none but an American journalist would receive the support of the Viceroy's government in going to the equatorial basin, and no American will receive greater assistance from His Highness than a representative of the New York Herald. Americans have energy, and do not come here to

narass the government! besides, they have no se fish interests." After thanking His Excellency for the friendly at titude of the Viceroy's government toward the HERALD I retired.

A FAREWELL RECEPTION.

On the 26th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Consul General gave a farewell reception to the ladies and gentlemen of Cairo. The report was spread in the saloon, and the only sagness I remarked consisted in sly shafts aimed at temperance, while the ladies talked of nothing but Widow Cliquot, the culture of the grape and fine wines.

On the morning of the 27th, without tears, the Heraid moved from her moorings, and, firing a parting salute, was towed rapidly past the gorgeous palace of the Viceroy, and stood up the stream, bound to be due at Thebes in six days and at Korosko in thirteen. Last night we lay moored on shore at Kair-el-Ayat, having made thirty miles during the day. Asshis writing we lie off Bebbe, a mud river port for the vagrant navigation of the

THE DEPUTY CONSUL GENERAL. Mr. Albert Lee Ward, private secretary to Mr. Washburne during the slege of Paris, and secre-tary to General Starring, has been placed in charge of the Consulate at Alexandria by Colonel Butler, and will exercise the functions of the office under the title of "Deputy Agent and Consul General."

Colonel Butler does not leave the limits of his own jurisdiction. Mr. Ward has accompanied us to this point and will carry back this letter to be mailed in Cairo. THE VICEROY is now at Rods, accompanied by Earl Dudley and Lord Ward. Lord Ward is commercially inter-ested with the Viceroy in many enterprises, includ-

ing the production of cotton and sugar MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature Beginning to Savor of Fish-The Trenty of Washington Again. Bosros, Jan. 29, 1872.

Boston, Jan. 29, 1872.

A resolution passed the Massacausetts Senate todsy asking Congress, in view of the anticipation of
the effects of the Treaty of Washington, to provide
relief and indemnity to fishing interests by bounty
on tonnage, or such other form as may best proteet them.